

## THE SALE OF DUDLEY TO HARRISON

## GREAT LOSSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT

young negro man named William Smith, who was wanted by the city authorities for raising

THAT WAS MADE BEFORE THE JURY



## CLAIM OF THE CITIES

## THE ARGUMENT FOR THE SITE OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Friends of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington Speak for Their Cities—More Speeches Today.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—By special order today was set apart by the house for the opening of the debate on the most of the committee on the world's fair. The public entertained hopes of an interesting discussion, for the galleries were well filled with spectators. The attendance of members when the speaker's gavel called the house together, was rather scant, but the members present were evidently busily engaged in preparing for the struggle which is to settle the question as to whether the fair is to be held in 1892, and if so, at what place.

Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the special committee on the world's fair, was armed with a large roll of manuscript, presumably his speech, but he found little opportunity to glance over it, as he was beset on all sides by members who wished him to allow them a few minutes to discuss the report. Not many of the applications were granted, however, as most of the time had already been allotted.

The usual preliminary routine business was transacted by the house with a show of industry.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, from the elections committee, gave notice that next week, immediately after the disposition of the West Virginia election case of a Kansas vs. Pendleton, he would call up the Arkansas case of Featherstone vs. Case.

A message from the president was read, relative to the Sissel and Walperton agreement.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, presented the conference report on the senate bill to increase the pension of helpless soldiers. The agreement makes the proposed increase take effect from the date of the passage of the bill, or issue of a surgeon's certificate.

Mr. Morrill explained that the bill involved \$400,000 or \$450,000 for this year.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, raised the point of order that the fair bills involved an appropriation and should be considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, explained how the time was to be divided, one hour to the chairman himself and one hour to each of the four contending cities.

The speaker, referring to Mr. McMillin's point, thought that the special order had the effect to render unnecessary any motion to go into committee on the whole, and when Mr. McMillin took a contrary view, he had read a decision made in the forty-ninth congress, embodying his opinion.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, rising to a point of order, said the pending bill was one authorizing the government to go into debt to pay business. He, therefore, raised the question of consideration.

A division was had, and 128 members voted to consider the fair bills, while but twenty-one members voted against the special order.

Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum, but the clerk had, meanwhile, been quickly counting the members who did not vote, and the speaker overruled the point and the special order prevailed.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, demanded half of the time in behalf of the opponents of the fair.

Mr. Mills said that the presiding officer should, in fairness, recognize the opponents of the bills during half of the time.

The speaker replied that no doubt the expectations of the gentleman would be realized, so far as they were in accordance with the views of the chair. He preferred that an arrangement be made for the forty-ninth congress, two hours, but Mr. Mills did not think this was a fair division.

MR. CHANDLER OPENS.

The speaker said that the question was two-fold; first, as to whether the fair should be held, second, at what point. The chair thought that the debate should be so arranged as to give the fullest information to the people upon the points it desired to hear explained.

No arrangement having been reached, Mr. Chandler took the floor and opened the debate. He said that the country could afford to be proud of the rivalry between the four cities. They were working for local interests; but they were also animated by a spirit of patriotism.

The fair itself would be an advertisement to Washington. The committee had presented two bills—one adapted to New York, Chicago, and St. Louis; the other to Washington.

Mr. Chandler took up the first bill and explained its sections briefly, but succinctly. He said that the government was to lend its aid to the people, to dignify and give national recognition to this great national event. The only appropriation asked under this bill was a small one to defray the expenses of the government exhibit and display of works of art. It bound the government in no way to financial obligations. There was no proposition, direct or indirect, in the bill to secure a dollar from the government for any purpose not already stated. By experience of the past, the benefits of the exposition to the people in an educational way could not be questioned.

Part year after year appropriations were made for the representation of the United States at foreign exhibitions, and the government should do much for the people. The committee asked for a million and a half for the government to take care of its own. The government could not do less to sustain its dignity. The strongest argument in action was individual interest, but there was something more in the composition of the average American, something that impelled him to do whatever he thought would redound to the glory of the country. Turning to the second (Washington) bill, he said that it differed from the others, in that the fair would depend not on popular subscription, but on funds raised by the district government upon three per cent bonds. The proceeds received from tickets sold were to go to stockholders, but to meet the needs of the people, he proposed that the chairman of the special committee be the only member not committed. He believed that in every phase of the subject, whether in recognition of service, or in great discovery, or from any other phase, it seemed proper that at the close of four hundred years since the discovery of this great continent, we should call the attention of the world to our condition. The inviting by the government of the people of the world to visit the fair, with its display of resources would surely be beneficial. Representatives of labor and of capital, men who were seeking to better their condition, and men of all classes, let them come to the United States and see what we had to offer. Although the Centennial exhibition was started in doubts and fears, yet 10,000,000 people visited it, and its net result was a gain of \$1,000,000. Doubtless, manufacturers of all sections would send their best products, and no section had more to gain than the south from an exhibition of its resources. The capital that the south brought here would confer benefits that would last for years. Already the United States was trying to realize the prediction of DeToussaint. He had said that the southern republics were the natural customers of the United States, and already we were reaching out for that trade. He believed in the importance of the exposition as a mental aid. It would bind more closely the north and the south. If they met with a common, patriotic spirit, they would find that the result would be of mutual benefit. He knew no state more able to keep alive the old watch-fires than his own little state, Massachusetts. It was well for the south to recall their condition a hundred years ago, and compare it with the present condition. In conclusion, he hoped that this congress would be true to the history of the country, and set an example of patriotism and enterprise for congresses of one hundred years to contemplate and follow.

MR. FLOWER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Flower, of New York, followed in behalf of New York. He was somewhat nervous as he began his speech, but soon gained confidence and spoke with decision. He said:

gent, where the germ of a new civilization has quickened to the pulse-beat of a powerful nation. It is appropriate, therefore, that we, the people of the United States, should celebrate in 1892 the anniversary of this, the greatest maritime event in the history of the world.

It is a question now, in which of the great and growing centers of population of our country this commemorative celebration shall take place. I am for New York, because I believe the selection of New York means the greatest possible success in this undertaking, and because of her great advantages, and our proposition sets forth a well-digested plan for a successful operation, which will not, at a future date, spring up in a night, fall to pieces upon the test of demonstration, for it is based upon principles of business, suggested by men of business.

If the congress of the United States in its wisdom will bestow upon the city of New York the location of the world's fair, we will assume the responsibility to finance it, and make it a success. The citizens of New York have already subscribed for this purpose more than \$5,000,000, which is intended merely as a guarantee fund, a preliminary step, toward the completion of the city is ready to contribute \$10,000,000 more, making \$15,000,000 in all, and we will not ask congress for one dollar in money for this enterprise.

The New York fair committee has obtained an option for the use of lands just above Central park, that are commodious and have an extensive physical space. They form a high plateau, being nearly a hundred feet above the ocean, with a commanding view of the North and the East rivers and Long Island sound, and where the elevation and winds from the waters moderate the heat of summer.

This site is already supplied with sewers, gas and Croton water, and its surface crossed by macadamized boulevards at a cost of a million and a half of dollars. It is accessible at Eighty-sixth, Ninety-second, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and thirty-fifth streets.

The New York Central and Harlem and New Haven railroads have depots at One hundred and tenth street. The elevated New York and New Jersey railroad passes through the lines of horse cars on Manhattan island center in it. We can move by railroads and boats sixty thousand people per hour each way, and from this site, eight hundred thousand people live within walking distance of it, and a circle with a radius of five miles from its center would include three million people.

Mr. Speaker, has any other city met this question of site and solved it? No, sir. Others have only attempted the financial problem, and will ask us for a large appropriation. In Chicago, in St. Louis, in Washington, the problem of site is still in the clouds. We in New York have passed that point.

New York is the half-way station between the great part of this country and the world, and through it come and go nearly 70 per cent of our exports and imports. Her commercial position, therefore, would give the United States, through this fair, an impetus it could receive from no other city.

The American manufacturer and agriculturist will have a greater incentive to exhibit his wares and products in New York city than he would in any other, by reason of the fact that he will have a larger local assemblage to be instructed and benefited, and by reason of the fact that his goods will be thrown into comparison with like wares and products in the great commercial exchange of the continent. The benefit of representation in New York is attested by the number of outside interests which have already availed themselves of this advantage.

This exposition may have galleries adorned with the art of the world, stately edifices filled with the products of the soil and of the sea, halls rumbling with machinery, converting raw material into the manufactured article; without certain special features it will be a short time, lack in interest and become monotonous. The site proposed in New York faces and fronts on North river. There, in sixty feet of water, any ship can maneuver with safety; and it is proposed as a special feature of the fair, to give in front of the fair grounds, where thousands of people can behold it, a naval pageant, the most magnificent ever witnessed in the world, and from every country in the world, can be displayed, such a pageant as has never before been witnessed in this country.

The naval armaments of the great powers of Europe will be maneuvered; and not the least source of pride to Americans will be the sight of our own infant navy in competition with the navies of the world. The greatest naval event of the world would not be complete without such a pageant.

This is to be an international exhibition, largely dependent for its success on the participation of foreign nations of the invitation to participate in it, it behooves us to use due care in affording foreign exhibitors such facilities as may bring within the reach of the world the opportunity to take part in it, without subjecting them to unnecessary expense, delay, and liability of damage to their exhibits. Chicago and St. Louis must both concede, that for foreign nations to reach the cities, they must first ship by water, and (in New York if you please), reload, ship in freight cars (liable to lockage and wreck) over 900 miles, and unload again before exhibits reach their destination; and, when the fair is over, their exhibits must again be loaded, unloaded and reloaded in order to be returned to the countries whence they came. Washington can bear less labor in handling. New York can claim that vessels arriving from any country in the world can land their cargoes within the docks of the exhibition grounds without breaking bulk. In considering this question alone, in the matter of location, shall we consult our own interests as one against those of fifty or sixty foreign nations, many of whom, perchance, from disregard of this very circumstance, may be deterred from joining us in this undertaking.

It has been said that the center of population in this country is nearer Chicago than New York. From distant boundaries this may be true. But the center of population is not the expositions at London, Vienna, and Paris proved conclusively that the greatest number of people who availed themselves of the benefits of the fair, were the fair visitors from neighboring states, within a few hundred miles, from which they came en masse. Let us profit, then, by the lessons from the past, and let us place our expositions in the midst of our densest population. As shown by the last census, the population within a circle having a radius of 50 miles from the city of New York, is 10,000,000. While that of a like circle about New York showed 100 to the square mile, and these figures have not been materially disturbed in the last decade. As I have said, this must depend largely for its support, if it is to be made a self-sustaining enterprise, upon the patronage of the people in its immediate neighborhood; and the only way to secure this patronage is to place the fair in the only place prepared to undertake the task, and that is New York.

In fact, the only city prepared to undertake the task, and that is New York. In 1822, and close the fair by November 1, 1892, therefore, is the only place where the fair can be held in that year where politics will be debared, and the fair will be a success.

Before a president is nominated and close the fair before the election.

Are you prepared, gentlemen, to vote from the public treasury millions of dollars for the fair at Chicago or St. Louis or Washington to locate the fair in either of those cities, when you can locate it in New York without any expenditure except for your own votes? And, as this fair is designed to commemorate the triumph of the greatest navigator of the world, would you have it celebrated in any other than the greatest maritime city in the western world, and which lies on the Atlantic ocean, the scene of his exploits?

The advantages of New York have shown at their own intrinsic value. We offer New York for just what it is. We do not wish to detract from Chicago or St. Louis or any other western city, for we know that the growth and prosperity of any part—north, south, east or west—of this great American republic of ours adds to the material wealth, to the glory and the grandeur of the union.

Just here," said Mr. Flower, holding up a telegram, "I am informed that Governor Hill has signed the fair bill." [Applause.]

Argument in favor of New York was taken up in turn by Messrs. Moore of New Hampshire, Covert, Cunningham, Tracy, Quinn and Shreve of New York, and McAdoo, of New Jersey.

TALKING FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Hill, of Illinois, opened for Chicago. He said that Chicago was a great interior city, the exact center of the United States being a short distance southeast of the city. It surpassed every other place in facilities of travel and ability to care for the people. The hotels were on an enormous scale, and had never been overtaxed. One had been opened last fall that was monumental, and how many more would come depend on the energy of Chicago. Her car lines and steamers could handle thousands of people. The city was accessible to the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and the great agricultural belts of the west. Commerce was there carried on the grandest scale by land and water. Her tonnage was second in size among the American countries. A foreigner would stop at the gate of the republic and turn back as he would if the fair was held at New York. He would go on and see the Mississippi valley and the grand opening of the interior. The state of Illinois was all ready, the lands level and no preparation was required. It would leave a great empty space in the treasury after New York would enlist the aid of the federal government to place in the interior the fair would be visited by many more people than if it were placed at the tide-water. The people of Chicago were enthusiastic and were not bickering among themselves. They stood united to make the fair a success. What proportion of attendance at the fair would be composed of foreign visitors? Of the 150,000 at the most. He expected 15,000,000 Americans to attend the fair. Would it be proper to require 7,000,000 people to travel to the fair to see the fair? He would not say. He would say that if the fair was held in New York, at the Crystal Palace exposition a Chicagoan had received the highest award of any exhibitor. Chicago had the advantage of the fair, and would manifest it to the satisfaction of the American people. Chicago afforded an opportunity to bring to the notice of capital, foreign and domestic, the vast and varied resources of the west and south, which would tempt investment.

At the conclusion, he said the fair at Chicago would enlist the enthusiastic efforts of all the people and be a memorable and magnificent event.

Other speakers for Chicago were Messrs. Adams, of Illinois; Cletcher, of Michigan; Taylor, of Illinois; Parkins, of Kansas; Lawler, of Illinois; Chapman, of Michigan; and McGreevy, of Kentucky.

Mr. McCarty, of Chicago, said that the great national celebration ever held in this country had been held in the east, and it was now the turn of the west. He was somewhat discouraged by the opposition, but he was confident that the fair would be a success. He said that the fair would be a success, and that the people of Chicago would be proud to have it held in their city.

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MR. CLARK'S SPEECH.

## RAILROAD WRECKS

## WHICH MAY TURN OUT TO BE PRETTY BAD

But the Officials Do Not Seem Inclined to Let the Facts Be Known—An Accident Near Griffin.

GRiffin, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—There is a wreck up the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad. The closest questioning failed to gain any of the particulars in regard to it, but as the train coming from Carrollton has not arrived today, and a wrecking train left this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, it may be considered a bad wreck.

THE CAUSE OF THE WRECK.

The authorities here say that they cannot learn the magnitude of the wreck, owing to the lack of telegraph lines from Griffin to Carrollton, yet they say the wreck is in the Carrollton yard, and that two engines are badly damaged. They say, owing to the crowded condition of the state tracks, Captain Croft, a conductor, had to leave his train standing on the main line, and that an extra freight, which left here at 11 o'clock last night, ran into his engine, badly demolishing both engines. This would seem a piece of carelessness on the part of the crew of the extra, or an utter lack of knowledge of the other's work.

ANOTHER WRECK.

Engine 541, pulling the down passenger, due here at 4 o'clock this p.m., broke one of the boiler rollers on the bridge over the river, and in so doing, it was badly crippled. The reverse lever could not be moved, and the only motion it could make was to go forward. Fortunately a delayed freight was standing in the yard here, and the engine was ordered to carry the train to Macon.

THE TRAINS HOLD UP.

NEWMAN, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—All the trains on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus and the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroads are held up on account of a collision between a freight and Croft's passenger train in Carrollton last night. The roads have no extra engines for duty to do the work required, and all the passenger and freight trains are held up. It is expected that traffic will be resumed tomorrow.

## COFFEE IS FREE.

The Jury Finds That He Is Not Guilty of Merritt's Murder.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—The coffee case is now in the hands of the jury. The evidence in the case is so strong that the verdict will be. Argument was resumed at 8:30 this morning. Upon re-convening at 2:30 p.m. Mr. John W. Ross, a juror serving on the case, received a telegram from his wife to the effect that one of his children was dying, and for him to come home at once. Upon consent of counsel on both sides, Mr. Ross was excused, and the trial proceeded with the eleven remaining jurors. There are five sick jurors on the case, too. Messrs. W. B. McCollum, J. B. Butler, A. L. Bennett, S. M. Cook, and J. B. Tanner, caused by the change of diet and water. Dr. J. W. Ostin was called in this evening, a short time after they returned to their room, and administered to their ailments. A large delegation of ladies graced the occasion this afternoon by their presence, one delegation being in the interest of the state and the other in the interest of the defendant.

At 7:30 the jury came in and returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

## Blue Ridge Is Dry Now.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—At last, after a dry spell of several days, the Blue Ridge is now dry. The water in the reservoirs is now at a normal level, and the usual results followed. But our citizens were satisfied after trying it for awhile that it was not for the place, so they have decided to keep it dry.

But as a man from North Carolina has been here, and he has been changing the water in the reservoirs, we expect to have a peaceful time from this time on.

Two Criminals Caged.

CUMMING, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—Jack Harris, the noted thief and robber, who, with pistol in hand, threatened the life of Mr. James L. Moor if he did not open his store safe and give him his money, was tried and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Joe Davis was also convicted of an assault on a ten year old girl, and was sentenced for a term of ten years. He will hardly live to serve out his term, as he is an old man now.

## Lizards Crawling in Her.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—There is something of a curiosity here in the shape of a negro woman who imagines herself to be a dog and barks continually. Her name is Mary, and she is a native of Athens. Her actions are most peculiar, as she barks incessantly, and imagines that lizards are in the time crawling over her. She says she has been possessed by a devil, and that she is crazy, but it is generally believed that she is crazy.

## Cedartown's New Courthouse.

CEDEARTOWN, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—Polk superior court is now in session the second week, but Judge John W. Maddox has been very unwell from a severe attack of rheumatism. His honor has been unable to hold the grand jury on the completion of our new courthouse and pronounced it the best court building north of the Chattahoochee river. An Atlanta man, W. H. Perkins, was the architect, and the house cost \$35,000.

## Chief Shackelford's Haul.

GRiffin, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Shackelford thinks he has an important criminal. He arrested today a man who gives his name as Gregory, but the chief is sure that he is a murderer. He was arrested in Enfield, Ala., for the murder of a man named Cook some five years ago. If descriptions go for aught, the chief is in the right, and will get a good reward for his trouble.

## Changed to Standard Gauge.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—The Georgia Railway and Navigation company will be changed to a standard gauge to this place by the 1st of April. This will give an increased amount of energy to our already plucky citizens. It is believed that the change will be made very rapidly, and several new houses are in process of construction.

## The Wheat Prospect.







## THE CONSTITUTION.

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**ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 21, 1890.**

## Republican Explanations in Order.

Vermont, a republican state, about one-third the size of Georgia, and with more abandoned farms within its borders than Georgia had at the close of the war, has been advertising recently for two hundred thousand immigrants to settle on its lands and reculture its population. The terms are liberal and the vineyard wide, if not fertile.

We have not heard that Vermont has had any serious response to her advertisement, especially from the south. This is rather singular, too, considering the love the republicans have for the negro and that the negro has for the republicans that Vermont would not have to make many pressing appeals for immigrants before the whole state would be over-run with the colored brethren.

But such is not the fact. The fancy of the negro, no matter how anxious he may be to change his abode, never strays northward. There seems to be a sort of mutual understanding between him and the republicans that their undying love for each other shall be exercised at a distance. The negro will not go north among his dear political friends, and we have observed that when northern republicans come south they rapidly lose their tender regard for the colored man, unless, like Boss Buck, they desire to deceive him for some purpose of their own. When the northern republican and the negro meet in a business way, or as citizens, there is at once strained relations between them.

The situation is so peculiar that it deserves to be studied by some such sociologist as Spencer, who claims to have run the Unknowable and the Unattainable into a hollow tree somewhere beyond the border land of human knowledge.

Here is Vermont advertising for two hundred thousand able-bodied immigrants and the negroes want to go there, though the state is mainly composed of republicans who claim to love the colored men of the south better than they do their own families. And yet, in some of the states the negroes seem to be anxious for a change. A gentlemanly railroad agent with a slick tongue and a two-dollar bill pinned to his coat-collar has been known to uproot whole communities in a night and carry them off without warning.

There is another curious fact here that ought to be noted by those who are interested in solving the negro problem in accordance with the views of Senator Bill Chandler and others. We read in the northern newspapers of deadly riots, and routs, and massacres of negroes in Mississippi; of night-riders and bull-dozers; of shot-guns and intimidation; and yet, when the negroes in other parts of the south get restless and desire to move, it is to those riotous and bull-dozing states that they go.

Will some general republican editor at the north, who understands all about the negro question, explain this? A republican explanation would make mighty interesting reading.

## Chickamauga Park.

Mr. Grosvenor's bill now pending in congress to establish a national military park on the battlefield of Chickamauga will commend itself to many veterans north and south.

The bill provides for the acquisition of all the necessary land, some eight thousand acres, and appoints a commission to lay out the park and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the fight. Suitable buildings and monuments are to be erected, and all the old war relics about the place will be preserved and protected.

The preamble to the bill states that its object is for the purpose of "preserving and suitably marking for historical and professional military study the fields of some of the most remarkable maneuvers and most brilliant fighting in the war." It is a step in the right direction to ask the government to take this historic spot under its protection and turn it into a permanent national park. In many localities the people have been too careless about these matters. Some of the fortifications around the suburbs of Atlanta should have been preserved for future generations to visit and study. Our city is in the center of a cluster of famous battlefields, and the tourists who come here full of curiosity and enthusiasm can hardly find a ditch or a trace of the old battleworks. The rapid growth of the city has completely wiped out the red fortresses that encircled the place a quarter of a century ago.

It is to be hoped that Chickamauga park will be one of the fixtures of the future.

## Sixty Per Cent Interest.

Some of the North Dakota newspapers claim that the accounts of the distress said to be prevailing in that region are greatly exaggerated.

It is quite possible that some errors have found their way into print, but there is plenty of testimony to show that North Dakota is in a bad fix. Around Devil's Lake there is said to be general want and suffering caused by the failure of crops and the severe weather. One farmer assured the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press that his property was all shingled over with mortgages, and that there was not a bushel of feed for the stock nor a quart of seed wheat on his place. Another farmer said that he had seventeen head of live stock, but the drought and the failure of the hay crop had forced him to send his horses sixty miles off to winter. His land is mortgaged, and so are all his cows except six. He has no seed grain, but has fifty bushels of oats for his horses in the spring. The Press correspondent in his travels found no feed, no seed

wheat, nothing but mortgages, and the trail of the sixty per cent money-lender. At one point seventy needy families had to depend upon outside charity for the necessities of life.

It is easy to believe that this wretchedness does not cover the whole of North Dakota, but the fact that it exists in certain counties and large areas of territory is bad enough. Let the northwestern farmers contrast this picture with the prosperity and plenty of the favored south.

## The South on Top.

An exchange—the Charleston News and Courier, we believe—makes an interesting summary of some of the crop statistics presented in the reports of the bureau of agriculture.

According to the department report for 1888, the corn crop of the United States that year was 1,987,700,000 bushels, and was valued at \$677,561,580. According to the report for 1889, the crop was 2,112,892,000 bushels, and was valued at only \$587,018,820. That is to say, the corn crop of 1889 exceeded that of 1888 by 125,192,000 bushels, but was worth \$79,542,760 less money to the farmers who raised it.

The comparative statistics of the wheat crop for the two years afford equally startling figures. The wheat crop of 1888 was 415,868,000 bushels. The crop of 1889 was 400,660,000 bushels. The crop of 1888 was valued at \$335,248,030, however, while the crop of 1889 was valued at only \$349,491,707. It is seen that the crop of 1889 was greater than that of 1888 by 74,000 bushels, but sold for \$35,735,323 less money.

There is another interesting chapter, in the returns for the oat crop. The oat crop of 1888 was 701,735,000 bushels. The crop of 1889 was 751,575,000 bushels. The crop of 1888 was valued at \$105,424,240, however, while the crop of 1889 was valued at \$171,781,008. That is to say, the oat crop of 1889 was greater than that of 1888 by 49,840,000 bushels, but sold for \$23,643,232 less money.

Taking the three great crops together—corn, wheat and oats—it is seen that there was an increase in production in 1889 over 1888 of 249,634,000 bushels, while the entire production of 1889 sold for \$139,942,315 less money than the production of 1888.

Taking the prices of 1888 as the standard, again we have the result that the farmers' loss on the corn crop of 1889 was \$120,464,400, on the wheat crop \$104,708,853, and on the oat crop \$27,156,842—a total loss of \$252,390,155 in twelve months on these three staple crops alone.

All this is very interesting and suggestive. It shows that while agriculture in other sections is the victim of a tremendous shrinkage in values, that of the south is more than holding its own. The south has no corn, nor wheat, nor oats for sale. She is a buyer, rather than a seller of these cereals, and any shrinkage in the price is directly in favor of those of our farmers who do not raise their own supplies, and their are many of them.

Cotton is the only crop the south has for sale, and of that product she has a monopoly. It has been shown that there can be no over-production of the staple. Consumption increases much more rapidly than the southern crop, and this fact is shown in the present tendency of prices. There has been no shrinkage in the value of the crop, but a notable increase. These are signs that should make the south more hopeful than ever. Providence seems to be on our side.

## Platt and the Fair.

Our news columns have set forth the fact that the mass meeting at Cooper union, in behalf of the world's fair in New York, was agreeably surprised at receiving a message from Thomas Platt, the great republican boss of the empire state, in which he announced that if certain modifications were made in the voting powers of a committee, he would adopt the fair bill and make it his own.

Platt's name was hissed every time it was mentioned, but when his condescension was announced, he was cheered most lustily, and it is said that some of the oldest citizens ruined their hats by beating them enthusiastically on the backs of the benches and against the walls. It was a happy occasion and bald-headed capital joined with horn-handed politics in making the welkin ring.

But the Evening Post suggests that the whole matter was as purely a piece of stage business as ever was seen. The programme was cut and dried to suit the occasion by the chief actors, but the stage properties and fixtures were not displayed to the enthusiastic audience. The main purpose of the meeting was to denounce Thomas Platt, a private citizen, who is carrying on the business of an expressman somewhere on Broadway, and this programme was carried out. Warner Miller was severe, and Chauncey Depew sarcastic, and such was the effect of their remarks that immediately after they had finished their speeches Platt's messenger arrived and announced that the great man was done for. He could no longer hold out against the fiery indignation of a populace that could command such tongues as those of Chauncey Depew and Warner Miller.

When the messenger could make himself heard through the volume of hisses that accompanied the mention of Platt's name, there was a remarkable scene. In the first beautiful flush of gratitude, the assembled populace evoked a "hurricane of applause," as one paper finely puts it, and, not satisfied with this, Mr. Depew proposed three more cheers for Citizen Platt, and they were given several times over.

Everything is now supposed to be in a weaving way. Platt is a bigger man than ever since he has proved to be so gracious, and New York is happy. And yet, to outsiders, the whole business is very funny.

## An Irreparable Mistake.

The young emperor of Germany was not guided by a happy inspiration when he issued his recent rescript in favor of socialism.

Already it is openly said that Prince Bismarck takes such a gloomy view of the future that he is anxious to resign the chancellorship and relieve himself of all responsibility for his royal master's singular course. Bismarck for some years has pandered to the socialists in a politic way, but the emperor has gone far beyond the limit of prudence in announcing that he holds it to be the duty of the government not only to aid and protect the working men, but to provide for their support.

This is extreme socialism and nothing else. If the emperor hopes that this line of policy will strengthen imperialism he will find himself mistaken. The yielding ruler is lost. Alexander, the second, of Russia,

thought that he had won the gratitude and devotion of his people when he emancipated millions of serfs. But his liberality had the opposite effect. Nihilism at once reared its head in the shadow of the czar's palace, and marched relentlessly on to the assassination of the nation's benefactor.

The emperor William should have thought of Alexander's fate before he dictated his socialist rescript. He has now pledged himself to watch over the working men, to provide them with work, and support them whether they are industrious or idle. The socialists and revolutionists will place only one construction upon this promise. They will say that imperialism is tottering to its fall, and that the emperor is trying to purchase their good will. They will grow bolder and will clamor for privileges not dreamed of a year ago.

When a government consents to a great reform, it should be certain that it is based upon common sense and common justice. When rulers become unreasonably liberal the people will become unreasonably greedy for further concessions.

The German emperor's mistake will prove more disastrous than an unsuccessful foreign war. His promise is one that cannot be kept. If carried out it would overthrow the government. But the failure to fulfill it may be equally ruinous. It is not likely that the masses of the German people will allow themselves to be cheated out of a promised reform without taking their revenge.

## New York and the World's Fair.

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower's speech in favor of New York as the most eligible site for the world's fair was a strong one.

Mr. Flower's points will command favorable consideration. A commodious and easily accessible site just above Central park is already prepared. Within walking distance are 800,000 people, and in a circle with a radius of five miles from its center are 3,000,000 inhabitants. The commercial importance of the city in the eyes of the world, its ability to accommodate a million daily visitors, and its readiness to spend money lavishly to make the fair a success, are facts that should have their due weight. New York's facilities in the line of travel and transportation speak for themselves.

Altogether, Mr. Flower has made a strong presentation of the claims of his metropolis. The prize-fighting business seems to be not without its casualties.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER makes \$750 an hour, and he isn't as happy as many an honest man who doesn't make \$750 in a year.

The Pinkerton detective business is not suited to the American climate. It will have to go.

GALVESTON wants six million dollars to get into deep water. Many an individual gets into water both hot and deep more cheaply than that.

IRELAND seems to have been in trouble from the first. John Boyle O'Reilly proves that there were spring riots there three thousand years ago.

A lady lawyer in Chicago spanked a court-house janitor with her rubber shoe the other day. What does Chicago want with the world's fair when she has so many of her own?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A NUMBER of prominent attorneys were recently discussing the leading lawyers of the state, when one of the gentlemen present referred to the case of a certain lawyer who had been hastily indicted and had been said, and remarked that the Hon. John B. Minor, the famous professor of law in the University of Virginia, had said of Mr. Brewster that he was the best equipped lawyer that ever lived in Baltimore. The speaker laughed, and said that he was sure that the gentleman who had been indicted and had been said, and remarked that the Hon. John B. Minor, the famous professor of law in the University of Virginia, had said of Mr. Brewster that he was the best equipped lawyer that ever lived in Baltimore. The speaker laughed, and said that he was sure that the gentleman who had been indicted and had been said, and remarked that the Hon. John B. 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## WHERE GRASS IS GREEN AND FOUNTAINS PLAY UPON THE DIMPLED LAKE.

A Sweet Retreat Where You May Be Free  
from Care—Pastures the Street Car  
Mules Sighed For.

Now that spring is coming and the fresh  
odors of the earth begin to vibrate the aroma  
of fertilizers, the great and good plantation  
mule goes forth to the field. But alas! for the  
mule, the town mule looks in vain toward the  
pasture and the green fields, for the street car  
mule alone is allowed once in awhile to get a  
peep at the green fields, but even he is denied  
the poor privilege of Nebuchadnezzar.

The street car mule, like the poor Indian,  
turns his face mournfully toward the setting  
sun; slowly and sadly he retreats before the  
devices of the pale face and the electrician.  
No more can he invade the sacred precincts of  
East Atlanta, with its still waters and its  
springing verdure. Only the light whirr of  
the clock-like electric cars is heard  
where of old his shrill hook was  
sent to reverberate, and the musical  
tattoo of his heels upon the car fender is a  
voiceless echo of the past.

But what is his loss or eternal gain; and  
where he painfully dragged us we fly as on the  
wings of the wind. The electric car is a thing  
of beauty and a joy for all of us who want  
to get anywhere outside the city. Take an electric car and ride a mile in  
seven minutes without jar or vexation. It is  
staked out on that blue grass. His diet would  
have been fresh all winter.

It would be a rare citizen who would not  
be at home in human park. Our old  
friend Nebuchadnezzar would have enjoyed his  
vacation immensely if he could have been  
staked out on that blue grass. His diet would  
have been fresh all winter.

He would hardly be allowed there now; no  
cray people need apply. Only the street car  
mule is allowed to go to the park, and even they are  
not allowed to build their front verandas on the  
sidewalk. It's better though to have all the  
houses away back thirty feet from the  
front. It is better to have the houses set  
back and park-like. The green grass stretches  
away on those beautiful curves  
and the gracefully rising yard plants and occa-  
sional tree or shrub, with the play of fountains  
and the sheen of placid water—all these in  
restful combination, give the landscape an air  
of happy harmony, as if art were wedded to  
nature and the friends and acquaintances of  
both were bidden to the feast.

In the midst of this peaceful calm any man,  
though he be no poet, might throw off the yoke of business, while  
"the nights would be filled with music and the  
cares that infest the day would fold their  
tents like the Arabs, and silently steal away."

How lavishly old nature throws her patterns  
all about us—patterns for everybody—but for  
the landscape gardener, patterns without end.  
What intangible skill is there in her  
fountain way of throwing out a terrace or a  
slope, and with what intangible grace she  
throws her fountains all about like silver  
chains about her bosom breast.

With a becoming attitude the landscape  
gardener has caught the spirit of the charms  
and imprisoned them within the limits of in-  
human park. There are no imprisoned birds in  
the trees, and the streets are not checked off in  
the straight-laced fashion that makes you feel  
bound to compute the cubic feet of breathing  
space between houses. The streets are wide  
and winding, the lots are half-acre across and  
an acre deep, and the houses are set  
back so far as to give an open  
air space of 100 or more feet. In these  
broad and beautiful avenues, carpeted in green  
ward and walked with the graceful forms of  
architecture half hid, like brick-a-brac, in the  
high, old trees, and set off with many-colored  
plants, what fair odors will float in the  
breezes, and in the summer mornings what  
rich fragrance of plants will the whirling  
winds smudge into the dormer windows, wak-  
ing the sleeper by smiting him with perfume.

The most delightful sensation in the world is  
to be awakened by sweet music. Some genius,  
in whom the music of the spheres is blended  
with a musical time piece by which a man may be  
sweetly alarmed.

In the country and in such delightful re-  
treats as human park nature has a thousand  
sweet alarms that she sets to music in the still  
hours of the dewy morn. First the shrill  
crowing of the ever-watchful cock, the chirp-  
ing in the trees of some early bird and then  
the indolent chorus of sweet sounds, when old  
Sol sets the bees singing and the cow bells  
tinkling, while some far-off watch-  
dog wakes the echoes of the welkin by his  
deep-toned bark.

A man might live and die among these  
sights and sounds and be unconscious of their  
charm. If you swing on it, it is just a  
toy to the last, but once he has tried to shake  
off the dust of a city, or what is far more dif-  
ficult, has tried to shake off its cares with its

headless creature, it is a thousand  
times more than a toy. It is a way of life,  
a way of thought, a way of feeling, a way of  
being. It is a way of life, a way of thought,  
a way of feeling, a way of being. It is a way  
of life, a way of thought, a way of feeling,  
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thought, a way of feeling, a way of being.

Some like to live in the country and some  
like to live in the town, and it is hard to tell  
which is right, for there are no  
undoubted advantages in both; but in  
a suburban park where all the  
wealth and fragrance of country air, and the  
endless variety, freshness and restfulness of  
country scenery, are brought within a few  
minutes of the crowded center of population,  
there is a combination of advantages that is  
impossible to excel.

You have to pay for the combination, to be  
sure. A combination of anything worth hav-  
ing will cost you something, but the best things  
are cheapest and human happiness is worth  
more than a few hundred dollars. Don't forget  
when you are counting the price that every  
dollar has wings on its back and it is awful  
quick to fly. And in a good lot and you can't  
flush it. You may blow away your money, but  
you will stay with you. You can't get small  
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and sleeping and wearing clothes makes  
it grow. Upon it you tell, notwithstanding you  
spin, but Solomon in all his glory was not  
rayed like a real estate owner. Every man  
that comes to a town and lives there, by his  
presence adds value to the land; the rate of  
increase might almost be computed per  
thousand inhabitants. Every man  
enters into the value of the city. Then a  
man who helps by his presence to make a  
city grow, is defrauding himself if he does  
not acquire some land and participate in the  
profits. It is all foolishness for people to talk  
about the "unearned increment" of land values.  
Every man in a city, if he spends each helps  
to earn the said increment. Then let him put  
himself in position to share in the dividends.

The deed to a lot of land in a city is like  
the stock certificate in a great co-operative  
company, and upon it you are  
entitled to draw dividends. There is  
one important difference, however. In a  
stock company you take the risk of bad man-  
agement and misfortune. The value of your  
stock may be absolutely swept away and wiped  
out of recollection. Your land stock cannot be  
wiped out. If your title is good, no amount of  
mismanagement or bad management can sweep it  
away. It is there, clear as the blue sky, in a  
corporation with true perpetual succe-

Another thing, every man in the city has to  
work for it. He may not wish to, but he can't  
help it. His very presence is a contribution  
toward your dividend.

After those lines, it will not be  
necessary to remind you of the  
of course you will be there; everybody is going.  
But suppose you go out into the street and  
around; familiarize yourself with the avenues  
and select your lot. Then you will know what  
to do.

A man who has his mind made up is always  
in better shape to trade. He knows when to  
hit. So go out and look round; then come to  
the sale.

**MATTIE VICKERS TONIGHT.**

Tonight this star will appear in "Jacquine, or  
Pate and Diamonds." For she is a new lumina-  
ry, but she has appeared in other southern cities  
before, and the New Orleans Times-Democrat  
of last January 13th, gave her this splendid notice:

Miss Mattie Vickers, who became known to lo-  
cal theater-goers by her appearance in "Jacquine,  
or Pate and Diamonds," at the Grand Opera House  
four years ago, was enthusiastically received in  
the same comedy by fully three thousand people  
at the St. Charles last night. The play is superior  
to the ordinary run of "farce comedy" and re-  
sults in a more refined and elegant performance.

The movement is smoother and the songs and specialties  
are brought in with less effort than usual to plays  
of this kind. It was handsomely staged and  
well presented last night, and was thoroughly en-  
joyed by the large number of people in attendance.

Miss Vickers is one of the best sopranos on the  
American stage. She is a graceful and pleasing  
dancer, has a sweet voice, which is unfortunately  
lacking in power, and her German diction is ex-  
cellent. Her lines are clear and ringing, and her  
ever, is his naturalness. She is never extravagant,  
relying on her lines, clear acting and the humor-  
ous situations in the play to provoke laughter,  
which was hearty and frequent throughout the  
performance last night.

Mr. Joseph M. Doner accorded Miss Vickers ex-  
cellent support. His songs were received with  
great favor, and his imitation of the explosion of  
a pack of fire crackers convulsed the audience.  
He is an agile, energetic and energetic actor, and  
a variety of exceptionally good qualities.

Mr. Frank Cotton, as Phineas Flann, the theatri-  
cal manager, and Miss Margaret Hines, as the  
lind Barclay, added much to the enjoyment of the  
evening. The rest of the troupe had little part  
in the performance, but filled their roles satisfac-  
torily.

**The Fiery La Tosca.**

Leaving the New York critics out of account  
Sardou's tragic play, "La Tosca," has been gen-  
erally received in America as a true picture of  
human nature, or rather of that part of human  
nature which the adaptability of the American  
character is gradually accepting from the French.

As a study of the animal, as a study of the  
growth upon the stage has gradually obliterated  
sentiment, so long prevalent, which placed  
the noblest of the human mind in the hands of  
a variety of exceptionally good qualities.

Mr. Frank Cotton, as Phineas Flann, the theatri-  
cal manager, and Miss Margaret Hines, as the  
lind Barclay, added much to the enjoyment of the  
evening. The rest of the troupe had little part  
in the performance, but filled their roles satisfac-  
torily.

The surgeon's scalp reveals to the student of  
anatomy what is at first not visible, but which  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

top col 8p

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company  
Office 214 Marietta Street.  
Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad.  
Telephone 385.

E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.  
Sole agents under P&C

## OPIUM

and Whiskey Banned  
from the House of  
Representatives  
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 616 Whitehall St.

## SPECIAL SALE

CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE  
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.

## SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

## A. L. DELKIN &amp; CO.,

93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Feb 16-dtd 1st col 8p

Stuart's Gin and Buchu cures all kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles.

GIN Has been recognized as one of the best and safest diuretics. It is one of the best agents in Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

AND When Gin is combined with other valuable ingredients we have a kidney remedy without a rival.

BUCHU Being astringent, diuretic and tonic, when combined with the other valuable ingredients in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine warranted to cure.

ALWAYS Be sure you are right and then go ahead. Stuart's Gin and Buchu is the great specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.

CURES Cures have been made by Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should not you be made happy also?

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No. 1 Gilt Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Capitalists in search of such property can find a profitable investment by consulting me. I have several cheap lots on easy terms near Eliza & May's cotton mill.

I have a plot and piece of the prettiest lots in that most desirable suburb—"Inman Park." Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my office and who has long experience in the real estate business, is now connected with my office as a salesman and is ready with conveyance to show customers who may wish to buy property. If you have property to sell call and leave description and price.

FOR RENT. A splendidly furnished, in good order, on South Pryor street. A large list of houses, some very attractive. Call early Monday morning.

FOR SALE. Some very attractive acreage tracts. A nice three-room cottage on a desirable tract. Central business lots for sale. Residences on Whitehall, Broad, Richardson, Pryor, Walker, Jackson, Highland avenue, Fort, Kimball, Peachtree and Plum.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall St. feb 2-dtd 8p

AUCTION SALE! 17 CAPITOL AVENUE LOTS. AT AUCTION!

Wednesday, February 26, at 3 P. M., Sharp.

These lots are all but two immediately on Capitol avenue, part north and part immediately south of Georgia avenue. All perfect beauties. Street cars in front. Gas and water line near by. Paved streets, water, gas, etc.

No better place to secure a home. Capitol avenue is the pride and fashion of the south side, and these lots have never been offered. Avail yourself of the first chance to secure a lot that will do to build a good house upon and make a home that will bring smiles from the good wife.

Plats will be out in a day or two, and can be had at our office, or at Capital City Bank.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance six, twelve and eighteen months; 8 per cent interest.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET. feb 19-dtd 8p

HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL. CURES IN 3 DAYS. TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY. H. G. C. CHEMICAL CO. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. So all druggists.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. This splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Hopedale, Mass. nov 24-div wkvly

## CONFEDERATE HOME.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES HOLD A MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Captain W. D. Ellis's Tribute to Mr. Grady—The Work Progressing Nicely—Report of Treasurer Romare.

A home for the old soldiers. It will be completed, the architect says, before the 1st of July. The work is progressing rapidly. The greater part of the building is up, and it will soon be ready for the roof.

Everything is moving smoothly—the home will soon be completed.

THE TRUSTEES MEET. The board of trustees held a meeting yesterday in the library of the capital.

Those present were Major W. L. Calhoun, president of the board; Captain Tip Harrison, secretary; Judge George Hillyer, Captain W. D. Ellis, Dr. Amos Fox, Hon. W. T. Smith, of Georgia; Hon. A. M. Fouté, of Bartow; General Phil Cook, and Major W. H. Ross, of Macon.

THEIR TRIBUTE TO MR. GRADY. The following resolution, drawn by Captain Ellis on behalf of the special committee, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Henry W. Grady, who conceived the idea of building a Confederate home in Georgia, whose eloquent appeal touched the hearts of the people and brought forth a response to his call, is dead. He was the head and front of the movement, and the next best man in Georgia for his place as president of the board of trustees of the home. It is a sad day for him and for the people, who are so proud of his place in the history of the South. Although not an ex-confederate soldier by reason of his rank, he was the ex-confederate soldier's friend and benefactor. They cherish his memory, and the very last survivor will go down to his grave worshipping at the shrine of Lee and Jackson, and loving the memory of Grady. We miss his leadership and we sorely need his counsel. We lament him personally and officially more than words can express, a standing uncovered and helpless in the midst of the sorrow we feel at his loss, we dedicate a page to his memory. We will furnish an expression of sympathy to his family, and as additional evidence of our friendship for him and loyalty to his purpose, we pledge ourselves to renewed effort to carry out this work, which, conceived in his brain, lay very near, indeed, to his patriotic and loving heart.

W. D. ELLIS, R. D. SPALDING, E. VAN WINKLE, E. VAN WINKLE, E. VAN WINKLE.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT. Mr. Paul Romare, the treasurer, made a statement showing that he had received as subscriptions \$30,641.74, and had paid out on authorized vouchers, \$17,583.30.

A number of the Atlanta subscribers, representing about \$6,000 in contributions, had promised to pay on call, and Mr. Romare suggested that this call be issued by the board in order to meet payments about due.

This was done in the following resolution, by Dr. Fox:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of meeting heavy payments about maturing on the building now in progress, it is imperatively necessary that immediate collections and balances on the same be made, and for this purpose that the treasurer do at once call for and collect the same, and report with names and detail at the next meeting of this board."

THE CORNER STONE. The corner stone is to be laid with imposing ceremonies. The details are left with the building committee—the date, inscription and programme for the exercises.

The stone will be furnished free of cost by the Blue Ridge Marble company, and the contractor was instructed to order this at once.

It was decided that the roof of the main building should be of slate.

THE DEED APPROVED. The original deed to the land was made to a committee of the association. The title has been found perfectly clear, and yesterday a transfer deed was submitted, vesting the title in the Confederate Home. It was approved.

The first to sign this vesting the title to the home in the old soldiers themselves, was Hon. A. M. Fouté, of Bartow, the only named ex-confederate in the last house of representatives.

NEGLECTED GRAVES. Of Confederate Soldiers, Buried on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

In a letter published in THE CONSTITUTION of September 15th, 1889, the dilapidated condition of the cemetery on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie, where are buried many confederate soldiers, was noted as follows:

There are about 250 graves in it, but it is in a disgracefully dilapidated condition. The headboards of wood containing the names and regiments of the dead are rotting away. Indeed, many of them are already down and the names obliterated from the decayed boards. However, we could make out many from Georgia.

The cemetery is inclosed within a barbed wire fence, which is fast giving away. Why should we allow all these graves to fall away? Should we allow all these graves to fall away? Should we allow all these graves to fall away?

A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Waddell, Samuel Hape, J. T. Williams, and S. S. Sweet, is now at work raising funds sufficient to supply marble headstones to the graves, and to otherwise put the cemetery in good condition. The committee needs about \$150 to complete its work, and asks subscriptions from any source to assist them in their noble effort. About \$350 has already been given to the committee, but they have not yet enough to do the work. The headstones are being prepared and will be ready by April 10th, and the committee wants the balance which will be due on them. In the meantime, as only \$150 more is necessary there should be no trouble about raising this small amount from the liberal people of the state, who are willing to assist the committee in the worthy cause in which they are engaged.

Those desiring to subscribe to the fund can do so by addressing Mr. S. S. Sweet, Macon, Ga.

Honors run riot in the blood in the spring months. Hood's Sassaaparilla expels every trace of humor, tones up the whole body, gives a good appetite, and regulates the digestion.

The U. S. Navy desiring to buy twenty moderate-priced watches, invited the leading American manufacturers to send watches for trial and rating at the Naval Observatory in October and November last. One hundred and thirty-eight watches of different makes were sent in. It has been officially announced that Seth Thomas Watch stood first in the trial and the Seth Thomas Watches averaged the best.

Captain R. W. Bonner, of Macon, highly recommends Brewer's Lung Restorer for consumption.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA, very nutritious drink for children.

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fit after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Has excitement of any kind left you with a headache? Brandywine will certainly stop it.

U. S. Official Postal Guide for 1890, revised and published monthly by authority of the postoffice department, giving the names of all the postoffices in United States and Canada. Paper edition, January number \$1; with supplement \$1.50; cloth edition \$1.50; with supplement \$2; by mail 10c extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta Street. feb 19-dtd 8p

Wait for Us. Our tailoring department will be ready shortly. Eisenman Bros., 17 and 19 Whitehall street. Fri sun tues

FUNERAL NOTICE. RAUSCHENBERG—Died at Bolton, Ga., February 20th, 1890, at 12:20 o'clock a. m., Bertha Louise, age fourteen months; only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Rauschenberg. Funeral from union depot, Friday afternoon at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends requested to attend. Interment at Oakland.

WARE & OWENS. Real Estate Agents, Corner Marietta and Broad Streets

\$5,750—6-r house, Crew street; stables, garden, water and gas; lot 10x150.

\$1,300—5-r house, Georgia avenue lot; beautiful grove.

Capitol avenue, 7-r house, east front, 65x200 feet, near Richardson street.

\$1,200—Lot on Jackson street, 56 feet front. Six lots on Blackman street, near Forest avenue, that we must sell. Somebody will get bargain here.

\$3,500 for a brand-new 5-r house on West Harris street; corner lot; water, gas, bellows, blocks, bath-tub, etc.; terms easy.

Nine acres in Kirkwood, only a few hundred feet of railroad; if you are hunting acreage property that you can make money on, you want to buy this.

## MEDICAL.

## Sufferers

FROM Stomach and Liver derangements—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and Constipation—find a safe and certain relief in Ayer's Pills. In all cases where a cathartic is needed, these Pills are recommended by leading physicians.

Dr. T. E. Hastings, of Baltimore, says: "Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of my profession."

Dr. John W. Brown, of Ocean, W. Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families."

"For a number of years I was afflicted with biliousness which almost destroyed my health. I tried various remedies, but nothing afforded me any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. G. S. Wanderlich, Scranton, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and am satisfied I should not be without them today if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since."—T. F. Brown, Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these Pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main St., Carlisle, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded me greater relief than any medicine I ever tried."—Thomas F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

Ayer's Pills, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## J. C. Hendrix &amp; Co.

9-room house, Capitol ave., 57x175.  
7-room house, Capitol ave., 100x200.  
7-room house, Cooper street, 50x120.  
7-room house, Whitehall, 60x200.  
8-room house, Whitehall, 50x200.  
8-room house, Irwin street, 50x200.  
7-room house, West Harris, 50x130.  
7-room house, Forest ave., 50x130.  
5-room house, Nelson, 77x115.  
5-room house, Hilliard, 50x150.  
5-room house, Haynes and Rhodes, 75x190.  
300x400, Boulevard to Jackson.  
180x270, Boulevard to Jackson.  
180x200, Boulevard to Jackson.  
515x175, Boulevard.  
71x175, Boulevard.  
60x200, Boulevard.  
60x200, Jackson.  
60x128, Jackson.  
60x120, Forrest ave.  
190x170, Forrest ave.  
60x150, Calhoun.  
150x150, Calhoun.  
40x124, 177.  
120x315, West Peachtree.  
90x200, West Peachtree.  
60x157, West Pine.  
300x200 W. and A. railroad.  
100x200 W. and A. railroad.  
200x200 W. and A. railroad.  
60x112, Formwalt street.  
100x100, Formwalt street.  
40x225, Marietta to W. and A. railroad.  
60x100, Formwalt street.  
50x180, Fowler street.  
60x120, Hilliard street.  
120 acre farm 3 1/2 miles from Marietta, on W. and A. railroad. Very cheap.  
200x200 Washington street.  
160x280 S. Fryer street.  
60x150, Brunswick ave.  
100x120, Porters ave.  
100x200, Peachtree street.  
60x167, Capitol ave.  
We have several cheap central lots which we will offer this week. If you wish to buy or rent call on J. C. HENDRIX & CO.  
jan 25-dtd 8th page.

A. J. WEST, H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

NO. 7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Special bargain in hotel property, north side, two blocks from Kimball house; lot 50x200; three story brick; 22 rooms; bath to every room; new and in perfect order; renting for \$1,500; \$17,000 300 feet on North avenue, between Williams and Orme streets; \$10 per front foot.

200 feet line street; electric cars in front; \$5,000. Special bargain in large tract, fronting 300 feet on Peters street, having a frontage 315 feet on East Tenn. R. R.; cheap.

Vacant lot corner Hilliard and Highland ave.; 51x100; electric cars; \$1,800.

Choice home on the market, north side, two blocks from Kimball house, new two-story, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, \$4,000.

The Peters property, plats now ready in our office. Come in before it is too late and secure a beautiful lot on West Peachtree, Juniper or Calhoun; also a few choice ones on Ponce de Leon avenue.

Manufacturing site, 261 feet on W. & A. R.; inside city limits, \$4,000.

2 acres, fronting 2,400 feet on four railroad at city limit; price right and terms easy.

70x100, Jackson street, \$1,400.

No. 44 W. Baker st., lot 50x200, to an alley, 7 room house, water, gas, pretty lawn, shady yard, etc., \$7,000.

We have vacant lots from \$75 up. In fact all classes of property. We cordially invite you to our office, where you will find business going on.

MONEY TO LOAN—in hand; no delay.

A. J. WEST & CO., 7 PRYOR STREET.

CONTRACTORS ATTENTION!

WANTED—BIDS FOR Excavating and extending Boiler Room of the Constitution Building.

Call at Office for Plans and Specifications.

feb 12-dtd

NOTICE.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY ME At 57 1/2 Whitehall street, until 4 p. m., Saturday, February 23d, for the delivery and laying of the Atlanta curbing for the year 1890.

H. L. COLLIER.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted.

Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Adair.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO., MACHINERY!

8 W. WALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Rollers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Gas Engines, Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Planes, Knives, Moulding Blanks, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.

By us best

## CLOTHING.

## S-P-R-I-N-G :- 1-8-9-0!

We Open the Season at Our New Location

No. 37 WHITEHALL ST.

Our Immense Stock Arriving Daily. Attractive Offerings in Our

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Select Styles! Complete Stock. Call Now and Leave Your Orders.

HIRSCH BROS.

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GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pulleys. All sizes in Stock. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT!







